THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 47. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

REFORM REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

AT ALLEGHENY.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The Reform Republicans of Allegheny City held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Allegheny Diamond, Thursday evening. A commodious speakers' stand had been erected, and in front of it a large crowd gathered at an early hour. The music was furnished by Schmidlin's Allegheny band.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by John T. Shuane, and the following officers elected:

President—James Ryan.

Vice Presidents—A. Tagart, L. H. Eaton, Thomas J. Hoskinson, Leonard Watters, Dr. O. D. Miller, Wm. McGinnis, John McCombe, R. M. Dickey, Campbell Graham, T. M. Barchfield, W. Carson, J. T. Shore.

Secretaries—James Murry, John B. Campbell, R. C. Fuller.

On taking the chair, Mr. Ryan briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and introduced Major Wm. Frew, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR FREW.

My Fellow Citizens: I am highly honored in being permitted to stand before you to-night in defense of the principles of the Reform Republican organization. I suppose you are here to inquire what we propose to do and how we propose to do it. We shall endeavor to narrate to you, to the best of our ability, the reasons why this organization has been formed, the hopes we have of success, and the means by which we hope to attain it. You will ask me, perhaps, why should there be a division in the Republican ranks? I regret that such a necessity has come upon us as much as any man can do. Those who know me know that I have always been a member of the straight-out Republican party, and never in my life have I given a vote except for the nominees of that party. When a mere youth, although effective, a good deal of money, I could never consent to vote for any party that would recognize human slavery. Therefore I voted for John C. Fremont, the first time, and the next time I voted for Martin Van Buren and then for Abraham Lincoln and John C. Fremont, and then for our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. I think that record will satisfy any man that I am a straight-out Republican. You who know me at all, gentlemen, know that I have always maintained for it to do. It remained for it to elevate the science of politics and raise it up from the slough of corruption into which it had fallen. The great Republican party of the country began the fight against every wrong in high or low places until every man in the land be to all intents and purposes an educated man, capable of performing the duties devolving upon him as an intelligent citizen. This was the mission of the Republican party, and it is not yet prepared for dissolution, and to my mind it is the greatest, most magnificent party that ever been before.

Under the rule of the Chief Magistrate of our country our Government has been purified and raised to a higher position than it ever occupied before. The honor of our nation upon the other side of the house, made the assertion that the Republican party had degraded itself corrupt and extravagant, and that the administration of General Grant deserved the reprobation of all good citizens. Why, I suppose he must have been speaking, as Colonel Dodge would say, in a very *burlesque*. (Laughter.) Why, it can be seen by any sensible man in this audience that the administration of Gen. Grant has been economical and honest, and more economical and honest than any other administration, more especially than under the administration of General Grant does not exist to our Government amongst all the Governments of the world. The bonds of the United States of America are selling to-day at 113 per cent. premium, and publican party with regret. But you will say: "What do you complain of? What do you recommend find fault with the Grant Administration, by which the credit of the country has been so much improved, and by which the bonds of the country are made by a few individuals, to the exclusion of the great masses of the party. We find fault with it because it is run by a few individuals, who are, in the ordinary pursuits of the day, entirely unknown, and nobody here will deny the existence of such a ring. We are told that no one who knows anything about our local political affairs knows that the Reformers have little to do with the nominations for office. A gentleman told me a few weeks ago that I should be nominated for Congress in the next Convention, he could tell who was to be nominated, and more than that, he could tell who would be nominated for Congress two years hence. If any person in the county knows this, what is the use of having a nominating Convention? What is the use of asking men to come and vote for a nomination, when the "slate" is already made up and the "ring" have settled who shall be the nominees and to vote? We consider that the true cause we are left out in the cold. Every man who has been long in the political service of the Reform party knows that the ticket which has been nominated was nominated before the time of the election, and against their own wishes. Many of the candidates have been kept in the shade for years. There is not a man on the entire ticket, from the beginning to the end who is an office hunter. Therefore there is not one who makes it a business to depend upon the party for his bread. The Reform party desires to place the nominations for office in the hands of the people, and let them say who shall be the candidates, and then if we are defeated we have an equal voice in the selection of the men who will be nominated to run in Harrisburg and Washington City and at the Court House in Pittsburgh? Now that Convention there is wanting to avoid this disagreeable way of doing business, and to bring the party fairly into direct with the people, resolved in the early summer to call a Convention of the people. Delegates were asked to come together at the regular balloting paces and select delegates to a convention. At that Convention there was no nominations that ever was made. Allegheny county, as a man was asked to nominate this or that candidate, and when the nominator it was unlikely taken by surprise, and it was so to with the other gentlemen nominated. In consequence is the Reform party has put before the people at this election one of the most extraordinary tickets ever presented to the people—*most extraordinary because there is not a single office sought by any man.*

I am not a candidate for Congress on this side of the river, and therefore I can speak with confidence. I know that every man on the ticket nominated by the Reform party is the best ticket ever nominated in the county. I think I know all the gentlemen nominated for the Legislature. They are from among the practical business men in the county, and, without casting a reflection upon any candidate of the party, I think I can say of it what you cannot say of any other ticket ever before nominated in this county—that is not a politician on the ticket. (Applause.) This is the kind of men you need and I need a certain degree of regret that circumstances have placed me in antagonism with those gentlemen. If we cannot succeed by fairly placing our case before the people we do not wish to succeed. If you look over the legislative ticket you will find the names of men who have been successful in business and I suppose men who are capable of managing their own business successfully ought to be capable of taking care of the business of others; and so far as I am concerned, I would not put my business in the hands of any man who had not proved himself capable of managing his own affairs. (Applause.) I think if the people of the county take up the present Legislative ticket, and if the people of the State pursue a similar course in other localities we shall hear no more of corruption in the Legislature.

Now, gentlemen of Allegeny City, you will, I am sure, be impartial in your votes whether you favor these principles; whether you will will permit the affairs of the party to be managed as heretofore, by a few persons.

One of the principles which I indorse, and which I believe has received the sanction of party indorsee, the Crawford County system of making nominations. I do not know that the one delegate system all this corruption has been engendered. You know that the whole business of the party is left in the hands of a few politicians, and if you are permitted to go to the primary meetings and vote for men of your choice, then it will be a fair expression of the people's minds. I have always attended the primary meetings, and I claim the right to be the duty of every citizen to attend them. But get there if you will, I find that four or three persons who have been there have everthing "set up," two or three nominations have been made, the meeting closed, and all I have to do is to vote for one of the candidates nominated. And I feel, as perhaps you do, that every citizen of the county has gone to the polls sometimes and voted for men, protesting at the same time against their incapacity for the position. But yet what could you do? What do you advise me to do? I have to vote for those men or stay at home, or else vote against them. And now, gentlemen, you have met to begin this reform, and I hope that it may be the beginning of a movement that will result in the purification of the politics of the country, so that we shall hear no more about cliques and rings. We have been treated worse than dogs. The party proves to be a disgrace, throw him out and let him take a back seat. If there are any of the old leaders of the party who wish to live on the people, they should be thrown overboard at once. The other day we read the obituary of that party. When a mere youth, although effective, a good deal of money, I could never consent to vote for any party that would recognize human slavery. Therefore I voted for John C. Fremont, the first time, and the next time I voted for Martin Van Buren and then for Abraham Lincoln and John C. Fremont, and then for our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. I think that record will satisfy any man that I am a straight-out Republican. You who know me at all, gentlemen, know that I have always maintained for it to do. It remained for it to elevate the science of politics and raise it up from the slough of corruption into which it had fallen. The great Republican party began the fight against every wrong in high or low places until every man in the land be to all intents and purposes an educated man, capable of performing the duties devolving upon him as an intelligent citizen. This was the mission of the Republican party, and it is not yet prepared for dissolution, and to my mind it is the greatest, most magnificent party that ever been before.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. JAMES M. WILSON is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. W. ERSKINE, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIVTH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Court St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THAT COURT HOUSE JOB.

MR. ED. WILLIAMS, the pet contractor for the Indexing Job, publishes a statement in the Sunday *Leader*, which is reproduced in the *Gazette*, and from which the following is an extract:

We may as a financial view of the indexing. The contract price is $2.34 per page, which, by a close calculation, will amount to about $12,000. Add to this say $3,000 on account of records that may accumulate between the present date and the completion of the work, and we have a total of $15,000 for the "grab," which, the COMMERCIAL contends, is going to raise the "Court House Ring" to opulence. Now the clerks employed are obliged to index all new records at least $1,000 a month, but this is to be regarded as overwhelming remuneration for their services. Then, the fees collected by the clerks are to the neighborhood of $10,000, leaving at the lowest estimate, $5,000 a year for indexing, or in two years—the entire task requiring his constant supervision.

Let us examine this matter a little further, in the light of the data furnished in the above extract:

According to MR. WILLIAMS's own figures, the whole cost will be $15,000; consequently, at $2 34 per page, the whole number of pages will be 6,410. Six thousand four hundred and ten pages, divided among six men, will give 1,068 pages to each man. Divide this by two, (the number of years) and we have 534 pages for each man per year. Allowing 306 working days to the year, each man employed will have to perform the herculean task of writing *one and three-quarter pages per day*, of thirty-six lines each—or sixty-three lines per day.

We will wager a big apple that MR. WILLIAMS and his five clerks will not spend anything like two years on this "job," unless he goes to work deliberately to "nurse" it. If he should accomplish it in one year and nine months, as he most assuredly can, the account will stand thus: Wages of assistants, $8,750; net profit for WILLIAMS, $6,250, or at the rate of $3,571 per year. This will require the work to proceed at the rate of only *two pages per day* for each man.

If the reasonable allowance of three pages per day per man should be attained, the job could be finished up in one year and two months. The account would then stand: Wages for assistants, $5,833; net profit for WILLIAMS, $9,167—or $7,857 per year.

A gentleman as clear headed as MR. WILLIAMS, and as fully qualified every way for the work, has satisfied himself that the indexing of the deeds can be done *in one year*, which would require each of six men to proceed at the rate of three and one half pages per day. Under MR. WILLIAMS's own calculation at this rate of progress, the result would be: Wages of assistants, $5,000; net profit to contractor, $10,000! Whether MR. WILLIAMS will pocket this large sum, for one year's work, remains to be seen. That he *can* do it, is the deliberate judgment of men who have figured on it from the data furnished by himself.

But aside from all this, the fact remains—that a majority of the Commissioners under the act, appointed to guard the public treasury, awarded the contract to ED. WILLIAMS at $2 34 per page, while an equally responsible bidder, with equally good bail, proposed to do the work *for half the money*. Have the tax payers of Allegheny county, who pay every cent of the cost, been treated fairly and honestly in this transaction? They themselves can judge.

HOW TAXES CAN BE REDUCED.

The New York *Tribune* gives the meat of a publication just, but put forth from the Republican Executive Committee in Washington as follows:

"There is a strong political argument in every item of the curious and valuable table published elsewhere, which compares the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last eighteen months of the Democratic rule of President Buchanan and the first eighteen months of the Republican administration of President Grant. And the arguments are not lame or halting, nor are their declarations in any sense equivocal. While the receipts in eighteen months under the present Administration have increased $87,219,765 60 over those of a corresponding period under Democratic rule, the expenditures have decreased $6,833,060 77, thus saving to the country $170,-008,8 37. Here is the positive proof of present economy. It has cost less under President Grant to collect, under the Internal Revenue Laws, $25,139 21 of the customs than it did President Johnson to collect $251,973,708 19; while more than a million dollars represents the decrease in the cost of collection under the Internal Revenue than under Johnson. Here is the positive proof of honesty. The Democratic Administration reduced the public debt, during the last eighteen months of its existence, $3,383,160 07; the present Republican Administration during a like period, reduced it $109,542,109 60. Here is the assurance of financial Wisdom. Economy. Honesty, Wisdom, and Peace! Verily, the country has reason to be thankful for this threefold boon!

The Tax Payers of Allegheny county, as they read the above, will naturally inquire why cannot their local taxes be reduced, and whether it is not worth while to introduce some of these reforms at home. The office-holders' Ring in our home affairs are to Allegheny county what JOHNSON was to the nation. What the Reformers are trying to do is to introduce GRANT's system of Economy and Honesty. And this is all that is needed to relieve the Tax Payers of Allegheny from a burden which is every year growing more and more oppressive.

Few things are more discreditable than an attempt to create fame and win support by claiming the credit of performances of others. In the domain of letters, where judgment is apt to be quick and severe, the person found guilty of such an offence is sure to go down, never to rise again. In official life it frequently happens that reports, especially in their details, are by subordinates. In such cases the principal takes the responsibility with the credit if any, and the rule and the penalty we speak of do not apply. But when a public man stands forth as the author of a speech which, though purporting to have been pronounced on the floor of Congress, was never pronounced anywhere; uses special means to circulate it as his own; systematically fishes for encomiums on his supposed performance; parades them before the world, and on the strength of them attempts to build himself up, when in fact he is entitled to not a particle of the credit attaching to the authorship, and the performance so far as he is concerned is a fraud and a sham, what must be the universal verdict concerning the shallow pretender? Does the member of Congress who will do this—who has done it—deserve, is it possible in an enlightened community for him to obtain, the indorsement of re-election? The lash which party leaders hold and apply to the backs of voters frequently makes them appear to be dear and blind to the shortcomings of candidates; but is there any lash, exists there the power anywhere, that can make men bestow their votes on a candidate who has been guilty of such an act of false pretenses?

IT is estimated that in Allegheny county there are about one thousand five hundred colored voters. The office-holder's Ring have given out that they are going to have the support of all of them at the ensuing election. It is an impudent claim, and on its face conveys an insult to the colored voters, many of whom are the equals in intelligence and independence of the best of the Ring Masters. We do not pretend to know how the colored people will vote. We suppose they will decide for themselves and act without dictation from any quarter. Ingratitude is not an element in the nature of the colored man. He stands by true friends, and to the best of his ability rewards those who have done him a service in the hour of need. Hence we feel entirely confident that the attempts that are making by the Ring Masters to "organize the colored voters," as though they were incapable of deciding for themselves, and turn them against such old and true friends as WILLIAM FINLEY and ALEXANDER GORDON, must fail. What services these gentlemen rendered colored people in days when freedom was precious and dearly bought, many of them well remember. It was not a service which everybody would perform. Nor were their acts of generosity to gain popularity. Popularity was not gained in those days in this way; quite the reverse. Nor do these gentlemen, being candidates, arrogantly attempt to "organize the colored voters" in their behalf, or expect support from them against their judgment. But it is expected that the colored voters here, when exercising for the first time the right of suffrage, which is the culmination of the victory won in the battle for freedom, will not turn their backs on those who were earliest in the fight and stood true to the end.

THE office holders'clique require the tax-payers to make an extraordinary sacrifice to be "regular." They make no pretense that the Reform Movement is not right. All they have to urge against it is that it is not "regular." A New York Tammany leader once declared that he would vote for the devil himself if he found his majesty on the "regular" ticket. This is the spirit of the "Regulars" in the present canvass. Their sole cry against the Reform Movement is, not that it is not right, but that it is not "regular," and although its success will save the tax-payers tens of thousands of dollars and place in office better men than were ever before nominated, they oppose it because their ticket, composed of the old hacks, is "regular." This may be good morals and sound policy with the Rings, but it will not prove so with the people, who have grown weary of such leadership. Already have the Tax Payers and the community paid dearly for being "regular." "Regularity" is the whip with which unscrupulous leaders scourge the people, enforce tyrannous and exactions and abstract tens of thousands of dollars from them every year. To this there must be an end sometime, and, thanks to the good sense and independence of the people, it is near at hand.

IT is said that the Reform Party is without principles. This is probably said on the principle that when everything rests on sheer denial it is best to make it so broad that it will, so far as possible, supply all deficiencies as to truth. In the first place, the Reform movement is an open, earnest protest against the sacrifice of principles for spoils—an earnest demand for principle, moral and political, in party action. The Reform Party came into existence through the long suffering of the public under misrule, extravagance leading to high taxes, corruption and persistent disregard of popular sentiment. To reform these evils, by placing upright and capable men in office, is the purpose of the Reform Movement. Is there no principle in this? Were men ever actuated by higher motives? Has the public conscience, judgment or interest ever been appealed to with better reasons? We maintain that there is a high obligation resting on the community to give such a cause a warm and successful support. It would be a disheartening fact indeed if a cause, supported by such arguments, under such circumstances as surround the Reform Movement, should appeal to a community like this in vain.

IN its treatment of MR. WALTON the "organ" violates truth and decency to such an extent that there is no word expressive of its conduct but the vernacular term blackguard. Not satisfied with distorting and falsifying his official acts, it descends to his private business affairs and drags them before the public in the same malevolent spirit of perversion by which any man can be stigmatised with false coloring and artful innendoes. If we have been correctly informed the "organ" lives in a glass house and should beware how it invites retaliatory missiles. There are those in this community who have bitter remembrances inflicted upon them affecting the integrity of some of those now showing through the "organ" such wanton spite against a neighbor. The conduct in the two cases has this broad difference: MR. WALTON does not fear the truth. *If that could be retorted no harm* can be done—but unfair and unmanly warfare, assailant stands in the unhappy category of the guilty culprit who exclaimed in an agony of apprehension that the *truth was just what he was afraid of!*

WE have information from a reliable quarter that one JOHN R. NEELD, one of MR. EBERETT's Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, attended the Reform meeting at Temperanceville on Tuesday evening, and made himself conspicuous in interrupting MR. WALTON, and disturbing the meeting. MR. NEELD traveled at least three miles to be present at the meeting. Let it be understood that the Assessor and his dependents have engaged in a conspiracy to disturb our meetings. Indeed, the "organ" gave notice to this effect yesterday. Let them go on. The conspirators are overdoing their game. They are making themselves better known to the people by their conduct than we could make them. Truly the "Ring" is ventilating itself before the public well. MR. NEELD, as you appear to have nothing else to do, and draw your salary of five dollars per day, continue your attendance at our meetings. Your own case may be hopeless, but the people will find out who you are, and whose servant you are.

AS TAXPAYERS call at the Captain's office and settle—which interesting process they have for some time been undergoing—each one can tell for himself how much he is required to stand to support the office-holders' Ring, by noting the increased amount he is called upon to pay. The calculation is not an elaborate one. It is a matter of dollars and cents, and a comparison of the last several years will afford all the information that is needed. Precisely why the taxes should run up there is no sufficient answer, until an examination is made into the details of the cost of "running" the county. By establishing a reasonable scale of salaries and returning the excess of fees to the public treasury, a very considerable sum would be annually saved to the taxpayers. To this the Reformers stand pledged.

AT first sight it might appear somewhat remarkable that, with the exception of Jury Commissioner, the entire "Regular" ticket is taken from Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the immediate boroughs. With this solitary and immaterial exception, the country portion of the county is ignored altogether. But there is nothing remarkable in this, except the audacity of the Ring Masters. The country is infected with the idea of Reform and cannot be trusted. It is trusted only to pay the taxes. There was no mistake or accident about the matter. There existed a necessity for putting the nominees from under the eye of the Ring Masters, who could not run the risk of an independent vote in the country districts to have a voice either in the Legislature or county affairs. Country voters must learn their places and pay the taxes without grumbling.

THE expose made by MR. WALTON, in his Birmingham speech, of its excessive charges for State advertisements, has stirred up the bile of the "organ." Shamelessly confessing that it has been guilty of overcharging the State, it bestows columns of abuse on MR. WALTON for exposing its dishonesty. But in everything else it has said of him, these new assaults will only strengthen him with the people. A man detected with having stolen goods in his possession is a sort of privileged character. His abusive slang no one heeds. It is his only resource. It is a kind of confession of guilt that proves him not only a thief but a blackguard.

THE city set up in behalf of the office holders' ticket is, that the Reform ticket is not "regular." This comes with bad grace from the faction whose Executive Committee is presided over by a gentleman who last fall assisted to defeat the "regular" Republican nominee for Commissioner. The independent candidate, it is true, failed then, simply because his supporters knew not their strength. This fall the Reformers will not make this mistake, but will put into the canvass the requisite vigor to overcome all opposition. The worthy chairman of the "Regular" Committee doubtless finds himself in an unnatural position. His true place is with the Reformers, with whom, we feel assured, he in no small degree sympathizes. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he is engaged in a work that has not the full sanction of his judgment, for it is inconsistent with his high standing for sagacity and liberality of views and action. The example he set the party last fall, Republicans will imitate this, only to an extent that will carry through the Reform candidates. The only inconsistent feature of the case is, that he should have "fallen from grace" and given his adhesion to a faction that has no claim to his support, that last fall counted him out of their convention, and are now only making use of his good name to escape the penalty of their transgressions. What he and ten thousand more Republicans last fall did, by going for the "irregular" candidate for Commissioner, a much larger number will this fall do, by electing the Reform ticket.

THE Hon. ANDREW STEWART was in town yesterday and many of our citizens improved the opportunity to congratulate him on his nomination for Congress, more especially on the prospect of his election, which cannot be said to be at all doubtful. MR. STEWART, though now eighty years of age, has entered upon a vigorous canvass of his district, and will speak at Indiana this evening. It is difficult to believe that MR. STEWART is not twenty years younger than he really is. He entered Congress when MONROE was President, and has served under every President since with the exception of TAYLOR and GRANT, so that he has been in Congress under every President but six since the foundation of the government. The re-entrance into Congress of MR. STEWART at the age of eighty will be an extraordinary event not only in his own life but in the history of the country.

THE "organ" says it "frankly believes" that there is "danger" that some part of the "regular" ticket will be beaten by the Reform candidates. This is progressive as well as "frank." It was only the other day that the "organ" stoutly maintained that there was not the ghost of a chance for a single Reform candidate. Since then, however, public opinion has so changed as to compel the admission that some part of that ticket will be elected. Go ahead, gentlemen, and in ten days more you will be willing to admit what nearly everybody already feels, that the whole of the Reform ticket is going to be elected.

MAJOR FREW AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

One day last week the *Dispatch* ("Regular" so-much-a-line organ), had an article strongly hinting that it "knew something" of a private nature unfavorable to Major FREW, which it would publish in case the COMMERCIAL made any effort to expose the personal character and reputation of General Negley.

Now this is simply "bluff." The *Dispatch* could not do this thing if it would; but leaving this part of it out of the question, *it would not if it could.*

Every citizen here knows who was familiar with the business transactions of the city, anywhere in the neighborhood of—well, say the year 1856—knows well that neither the *Dispatch*, nor General Negley, has the slightest intention of going into his business or private affairs in such characters. The teaching of the "Regulars" has all along been that *men's private records have nothing to do with their claim upon the public.* They *know where the weak spot is and seek to project it from there.*

But the PEOPLE of Allegheny county have at length arrived at the conclusion that a man that is not honest in his business affairs will not make an honest representative, and to this effect is their verdict to be rendered.

Mr. Editor, the Dispatch will publish nothing derogatory to Mr. FREW's character. Mind that.

ETCETERA.

Pittsburgh, September 20, 1870.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED.

A Card from Mr. John Adams of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, September 20, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the *Gazette* notice of the Reform meeting held here on Saturday evening, and also in an editorial, both published in the issue of the 19th inst., I am charged with going into the so-called Republican Convention, and pledging myself to support the nominees of that Convention, and also that I denied being an advocate of the Reform party. I hereby deny both of the above charges as false, pronounce them utterly and entirely false. Yours, respectfully, JOHN ADAMS.

THE *Sun* in its persecutions of President Grant promised for its Monday's instalment of abuse a communication from its revered friend, James Fisk, Jr., accompanied with an interview, wherein the despoiler of Erie backed out. The friend could not be found and Fisk paid Gen. Grant's thousand dollar subscription in behalf of Secretary Rawlins's widow. The *Standard* of the next morning editorially says: "It is a great credit to President Grant to give a prompt and absolute denial to the statement published in the *Sun* of yesterday, to the effect that MR. Jay Gould and Col. Fisk, of the Erie Ring, had paid the sum of subscription of $1,000 to the fund in aid of the family of the late Gen. Rawlins."

It is stated that during GEN. Rawlins's lifetime one or two sums of money to assist him came from Jay Gould, but after his death all those obligations upon the death of his friend and said nothing about it. When the fund for the relief of the family of Gen. Rawlins was proposed, the President contributed a thousand dollars. While it was in process of subscription and payment, he received a telegraphic dispatch from New York announcing that some citizen had volunteered to pay the subscription. Promptly and indignantly he indignantly refused. As to the President's alleged begging of passes for himself and family, it is alleged that "he always purchased a ticket beforehand on the books of Col. Fisk, and never accepted or used any pass. The story that he had been stopped, or questioned, or detained, or in any way annoyed, was an untruth." In this question of veracity between President Grant and MR. FISK, there is no fear that the former need fear the decision of fair-minded people.

THE day is not very distant when the manufacture of peat will almost, if not indeed quite, rival the coal mining interests of the country. All the tests which have been made of peat confirm the favorable reports which everyone properly made it must replace the wood, soon to be too scarce to burn, where people do not like coal dust and smoke. The deposits of peat seem to be as general and as extensive as those of coal in the United States, and not far removed from them. A company called the "Central" has begun to make peat in Connecticut, three miles north of Meriden, on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and the enterprise is said has been paying nine dollars per ton for coal, contracts to take all the peat the works can make, paying six dollars per ton, for a fuel which actual proves will do service both for ton with coal. The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has long used peat in preference to coal, as cheaper and as free from smoke and cinders. The Illinois Central has also used it somewhat thoroughly in their shops, founderies and locomotives, before adopting it. August 20th, their engine "Dragon" made the run of the road, with eighteen loaded freight cars, in two hours and twenty minutes, without a stop. A president of the Central Company is Edwin J. Hulbert, a mining engineer, long known in the Lake Superior copper regions, and the inventor of its peculiar method of working. Napoleon Ashlin, a Swiss, and editor of *Le Pays*, a leading Liberal paper of Montreal.

ALL things point to a marvellous growth in the insurance business, and as it involves the property interests of millions, and the lives of as insured and insurers, it should be secured by every safeguard the law can devise. In this State and in this city, with the accumulation of wealth, there is a temptation to invest in this business, which, as we indeed pay great dividends if succeeding, but also calls for steep assessments if failing. Its very riskiness makes the business attractive, and should also entitle it to regard by the most careful legislation. A correspondent suggests that there are two great difficulties in the way of perfectly safe insurance in Pennsylvania. First, the absence of any law obliging companies starting to have a actual fund in vault for the benefit and security of insurers. Second, the non-existence, as in other States, of a State Superintendent, whose business and duty it is to inquire into the status and solvency of all companies proposing to do underwriting, and report upon the condition annually of all. It is the absence of these two essential elements in our State, he says, that have opened a door to fraud to a number of companies, and driven the business largely away from us to other places, where these safe guards are thrown around insurers. Here is a chance for practical legislation, which we commend to the careful thought of voters and lawmakers.

THE point upon which was based the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as to the control which can be exercised by the Legislature over railroads and other corporations is one of immense value to the public interest. By it the people, through their representatives, have power to reform any abuses, small or great, which corporations have exercised against them. In 1866 the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act requiring the Eastern Railroad Company to build a new depot at Lynn, and to make certain improvements, and other changes in their time table, which were deemed necessary to the better accommodation of the traveling public. With these requirements the company refused to comply, contending that they were incorporated by the State. The Supreme Court decided against the railroad, declaring that the Legislature had the right and power to act as it did, under the reservation to the State, in the company's charter of incorporation, of the right "to amend, alter or repeal" said charter. This power, then, is all the people need to control railroad encroachments, as it indeed covers the whole ground.

WHO GET THE MONEY?

History (Official and Chronological) of the "Ring."

The "organ" challenges us to produce facts showing the existence of the "Ring." For the benefit of the public, and in compliance with the request of the "organ," we subjoin the frozen truth in reference to some of the principal Ring Masters:

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, R. M., GENERAL MANAGER, ADVISER AND EDITOR OF THE "ORGAN."

1857—President of Common Council.
1858—President of Common Council.
1860-61—Controller of the city of Pittsburgh. *Resigned* Controllership and elected to the fat office of Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Clerk in the War Department during the Secretaryship of Hon. Simon Cameron. Appointed Paymaster United States Army, with the rank of Major, which he held till October, 1865.
1867—Elected Senator from Allegheny county for three years.
1869—Declined Senatorship to take the *fat* office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, which he still holds and enjoys.

HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM, R. M., AND PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

1858—Elected Sheriff of Allegheny county, and held the office three years.
1862—Chosen Senator from this county, and served three years.
1865—Re-elected Senator and served three years.
1868—Re-elected Senator and still in office.
1870—Candidate for Congress and defeated.

THOMAS STEEL, R. M., OCCUPATION OFFICE-HOLDER AND POLITICIAN.

We cannot ascertain the length of time this R. M. has been in office. It appears to be so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary thereof." We are compelled to limit our researches to modern times.

Alderman in Second Ward, Pittsburgh, for many years.
1861—Controller of the city of Pittsburgh for the residue of R. M. Errett's term.
1862—Candidate for re-election and defeated.
1863 to 1864—Chief clerk in the Prothonotary's office.
1864—Candidate for Prothonotary and defeated.

Chairman City Councils.
1868—Candidate for City Controller and defeated.
1869—Member of City Commission for erection of City Hall.
1869—United States Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh, and still in office.

The influence and energy of this R. M. are extensively diffused. The number of relatives he has provided for shows his strength in Ring operations.

The following are some of the latter, all of whom, of course, adhere to the "regulars:"

F. M. Magee, bank assessor; Chris. Magee, clerk in the city Treasurer's office; Ed. L. Magee, bay and coal scales; Thomas Bigelow, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue.

It would seem that our "ring masters" don't mean gambling. The question is not how long have they held office, but how many of the years of the life of the Republican party have they been out of office?

It pays to be a Ring Master, and we do not wonder that ring smashing is regarded by these patriots as very unpatriotic and ungrateful.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York Apprentices' Library has now 50,000 volumes and 7,000 members.

Such is the New York Southern trade just now that some of the New Orleans steamers have had to refuse freights.

The cultivation of rice, of which 250,000 pounds are annually raised in this country, all sprung from a quart or two of the seed left at Charleston by a captain at the beginning of the last century.

The New York papers hasten to assure everybody that the "strange fever," which somebody sought to create a scene about, don't amount to much after all, and is not contagious even.

Hearth and Home has been transferred from Messrs. Pettingill & Slater to Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., the publishers of the *American Agriculturalist*. Both publications will be continued.

There are in the United States not less than one million Sunday-school teachers and six million scholars.

Financially, the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company is a remarkable organization. It owns $4,000,000 worth of road and running stock, and has not a single bond out, all its property being free from debt. Much of the road which has ever sold below par; the majority of stock is owned by the board of directors. There is probably no other such case in the country.

The choir boys of Trinity Church, N.Y., have, it appears, been seduced by its rector, Dix, over to the Ritualistic Chapel of St. Sacrament. They promised to sing at the opening of that chapel, and on the morning of Thursday went to Trinity to get their surplices. The Rev. Dr. Vinton met them, and refused to give them surplices, and commanded them not to go to the chapel. They refused to obey him, and went to an up-town church, where they were supplied with surplices. The *Herald* says they agreed to do, DR. DIX, the rector of Trinity, and Bishop Potter both lean to Ritualism, and there is every evidence of a theological agitation in the Episcopal Church.

Some days since on the Yuma Desert, in Arizona, some thirty miles west of Dos Palmas, the remains of a wrecked ship was discovered by travelers. The timbers of the bows and other parts are in a good state of preservation. The wreck was found in a dry river where a saline lake had lately evaporated, and is believed to be over a hundred years old. But how did it get so far inland?

Last year the steamer ship Savannah reached Annapolis on the 15th instant, the collector of the port seized all the walking sticks, canary birds, &c., brought home by the middies as mementoes of their cruise.

Since the termination of the Austrian war, not a single railroad has been constructed in Prussia or any of its dependencies—Saxony, Bavaria or Baden—in which the primary idea of its construction has not been military capacity and transportation, rather than passenger or merchandise traffic.

The business of the money-order bureau during the past fiscal year is one-third larger than that of the preceding year. Over one million six hundred thousand orders have been issued, transferring $34,054,184, for which $295,295 was paid in fees. The cost to the purchaser was therefore seven-tenths of one per cent., while the cost to the Government was only half that.

PERSONAL.

Minister Motley, as the historian of the Dutch republic, is very popular in Holland. A letter from the Hague, says: "Mynheer Motell, as the Dutch pronounce his name, has done more than Dutchmen, German, or any one else to recall and perpetuate the heroic period of Dutch history. Cheap editions of his great work can be found in all the bookstores of respectable size."

Secretary Boutwell has been truly rural this summer, quietly laboring on his little farm at Groton, Mass.

There are two vacancies in Union Square for statues of Washington and Lincoln. President Lincoln are already there, it is proposed to represent the navy and judiciary by Farragut and Taney.

DR. Meyrowitz, a converted Polish Jew, who is now seeking a professorship in some of the Presbyterian Seminaries, is said to be the finest Hebrew scholar in the United States, and one whose acquaintance with Rabbinical lore is unequaled in the original. At the age of fourteen he was married in Wilna, and at the age of eighteen became converted; but failing in with some Catholic bishops was received into the Church of Rome. Upon examination, however, the ecclesiastical authorities found that he believed in the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin and the invocation of saints, and they rejected him. He then went to England and was received into the Episcopal Church, and more fully instructed him in the way of life, and finally came to this country with letters from him in Russia, and he had procured a similar decree in England, and remarried.

Just before Napoleon's surrender Eugenie telegraphed to Cardinal Bonnechose, requesting him to go to the Pope and implore from him a special blessing on France and the imperial family in these critical moments. Bathed in tears, Louise Lenda, one of the Vestal Virgins of the Pope, affected by the Cardinal's despair, soothed and consoled him by saying: "Wait for the news of the battle before you write any suppositions. Write to Paris and say Rome only can bless the empire which has twice rendered her by France and the imperial dynasty for whom I pray without ceasing."

Yale College has closed, through the cable, a contract to purchase for $1,200 gold the library of the late Professor Ruu, of Heidelberg. It contains 25,000 volumes and 1,200 pamphlets, all on political-economical subjects, and it is doubtless the most complete collection in existence in this field in Europe; there is certainly nothing like it here, and it will furnish students of political science in this country with facilities they have never had before.

Sebach, the German tragedienne, who makes her *debut* in America to-night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has had a terrible voyage, for on the third day out the steamer—the Iowa—took fire, and all on board gave up all hope of a fearful death. Happily the flames were extinguished.

Byron E. Pickett, a rising young sculptor of New York, whose principal works are Dickens's Little Nell, Enoch Ridding Hood and Cinderella, is modelling a bust of W. M. Tweed the Tammany leader, and is also designing the monumental statue to Prof. Morse, the telegraph inventor.

The *Observer* announces that, notwithstanding the postponement of the Evangelical Alliance meeting in this country, the meeting in Great Britain and the Continent have arrived in this country, and some others are expected. Among these foreign visitors it mentions Rev. Prof. Godet, Neuchatel; Rev. Dr. Malan, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Rev. Dr. Koeing, of Pesth, Hungary; Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, of Constantinople; Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dwight, Town, Van Dieman's Land; Rev. Dr. Angus, Rev. Dr. Macauley, Rev. Dr. Steane, Rev. Henry Allon, Rev. James Davis and others, from Great Britain. As several of these gentlemen will be in New York the latter part of this month, it has been decided to hold a public Alliance meeting next Sunday evening to hear from them respecting the interests of religion in their respective countries.

Mr. Josiah Mason, who recently built and endowed the Eddington orphanage at a cost of nearly $200,000 sterling, has given $50,000 to college and schools for scientific and technical instruction in Birmingham. Mr. Mason, an extensive manufacturer, had a special interest in changes in their time table, which were deemed necessary to the better accommodation of the traveling public. With these requirements the company refused to comply, contending that they were incorporated by the State. The Supreme Court decided against the railroad, declaring that the Legislature had the right and power to act as it did, under the reservation to the State, in the company's charter of incorporation, of the right "to amend, alter or repeal" said charter. This power, then, is all the people need to control railroad encroachments, as it indeed covers the whole ground.

REFORM REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

AT PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

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The meeting was called to order on motion of Dr. Covert, and the following officers elected:

Colonel John Murphy, President.

Vice Presidents—G. D. Cloves, John Murphy, G. S. Bates, Edward Davidson, J. W. Zahmyer.

Secretaries—J. W. Campbell, Jesse Covers and the reporters of the press.

On taking the chair Mr. Murphy said it was not necessary to state the object of the meeting, as all probably had heard of the Reform movement. He would therefore, without making a speech, introduce Major William Frew, the Reform Republican candidate for Congress.

SPEECH OF MAJOR FREW.

Major Frew, on taking the stand, spoke briefly of the principles of the Reform party, and said it been organized, as all probably knew, to correct abuses that had crept into the Republican party. There was evidently a desire on the part of the people for reform in the management of political affairs of county and State. Some months ago there had been started in this city a paper called the *Commercial*, which the speaker was glad to say, obtained but a limited circulation and finally ceased to exist. That paper advocated the formation of a monarchy on the ruins of our republic. The Tilden tactics were then resorted to, affected by the Cardinal's despair, soothed and consoled him by saying: "Wait for the news of the battle before you write any suppositions. Write to Paris and say Rome only can bless the empire which has twice rendered her by France and the imperial dynasty for whom I pray without ceasing."

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Weekly Commercial.

THE WAR.

DISASTER TO THE PRUSSIANS

50,000 of Their Troops Driven Five Miles.

ONLY 30,000 FRENCH ENGAGED

ENGLAND.

The Prussians Occupy Nemours and Issoudun.

LONDON, September 22.—The German forces have occupied Nemours and Issard.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen, Announcing the Capture of a Redoubt and Seven Guns Near Villeneuve.

An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns had been captured by German troops, overcoming that place and New Berlin. She was confronted by two ruffians, unknown to her, who demanded her money. She gave them what she had (a trifling sum), when they proceeded to demand her jewelry. At this time presenting a pistol. Being greatly frightened, she had to yield. She says, after being nearly robbed, they walked off in the opposite direction some distance, placed brush and dried wood around her, and endeavored to burn her to death. She begged to be shot in preference. They consented, however, but took care of their pistols, and shot her through the most shocking manner. Her clothing and shoes ribbon. They then left her insensible, and escaped. She entered complaint this morning before Alderman Bonsall. Officers when two men were arrested, but the crime was not believed upon them, and were let go. Mrs. Gray says she would be glad to say that both proved innocent. Efforts are being made to arrest the real scoundrels, and if arrested and the crime proved, they will receive their full penalty, or the officers of justice must be considered unacquainted.

The anthracite coal trade in the Schuylkill region is disturbed, and production checked by reason of suspension at several large mines. The difficulty does not arise in every instance from differences between the miners and their employers, but in some cases from a want of the necessary supply of water in the boilers. Though the battles of the 14th reported by the friends of the miners at Shamokin on the 15th inst., the "Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's Compromise" was rejected, when the operators presented the following terms as a basis of settlement: Coal to be put per car, Schuylkill Haven the price per wagon shall be the same as present, viz: 34, 36 and 38 cents of coal advances or falls, at this point, the price per wagon shall be increased or lessened 2 per cent. for each 1 per cent. of the change, failed to command the favor of the miners.

The Lehigh Manufacturing Company closed their rolling mill at Catasauqua on Saturday last, to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, for $100,000.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm, located in Chester county, has realized the present season, one hundred and fifty varieties of potatoes, between thirty and forty varieties of wheat, and a large variation of corn.

Boston must look to its laurels. Philadelphia has suddenly "come out strong" as a lecture town. The "star" course there last year is said to have netted the managers $15,000, This year it is understood that Anna Dickinson, the twenty-four leading orators of the land, Emerson Temperance Society, Hon. Wm. Lloyd, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, John Brougham, Curtis, Chapin, Sumner, &c. There are but two lecturers known at home, and the ground floor of the Bucktown and the Logan—but they can't lecture twice in the season.

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Half a mile a day is the route at which there are laying the track on the Dunkirk and Warren railroad.

Corry is to have a new Catholic Church.

HARDWARE.

	New List.
Iron	
Tool steel	
Machinery steel	19@
Tire steel	10@
Cast spring steel	16
Blister plow steel	8@9
German plow slab steel	8@7

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Cast steel faces	14c
Cast steel castings	12c
Wrought iron castings	8c

	Price ₩ lb.
Cast steel face and pans, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pans, polished, 1 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	22c

SOUTH PACIFICS.

Cast steel face and pans, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pans, polished, 1 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	22c

ADAMS.

Cast steel face and pans, polished, 6 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pans, polished, 1 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 30 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 30 lbs	22c

B.S. SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	19c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	22c

SIDGE MASONS' TOOLS,

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	22c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	25c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	28c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel face and pans, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	22c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	21c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	24c

CAST STEEL HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	19c
Solid cast steel, 6 to 12 lbs	20c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	22c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	45c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	45c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c

PORTABLE REAR IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	30@
5 to 10 lbs	25@
10 to 15 lbs	20@
15 to 20 lbs	18@
Over 100 lbs	16@

WINDOW.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted	5½ cts.
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, polished	6 cts.

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ lb	5½ cts.
Steel crowbars, ₩ lb	6 cts.
Solid Cast Steel, all polished, ₩ lb	8 cts.

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch Iron, ₩ lb	4 cts.
¾ inch, Iron, ₩ lb	4½ cts.
¾ inch, Steel, ₩ lb	7 cts.
½ inch, Steel, ₩ lb	8 cts.

SINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched singles strips, ₩ lb.....8c

PRUSSIA.

Toul Unconditionally Surrenders After Twenty-four Hours' Bombardment by the Germans.

BERLIN, September 20, Midnight.—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces surrounding the city of Toul began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued throughout the night and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned by the well directed artillery fire of the Prussians. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with increased vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer was immediately gladly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

ITALY.

Italy Occupies Rome—The Roman People Rejoice.

FLORENCE, September 21.—Rome is occupied by the Italian troops. There was no blood shed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

How Rome was Taken.

VILLA URBANE, September 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Pea, firing on the resistance as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

AQUATIC.

A Challenge from the Citizens of St. Johns—Mr. Liddell the Purchaser of the Dunston on Tyne—Contract Signed by the Tyne Crew—Conlter-Benforth Race Here October 15th.

The Montreal *News*, of the 10th, says: The citizens of St. Johns, N. R., have challenged the Tyne crew to row a six mile race in smooth water at Lachine, Thursday afternoon, October 15th, or 20th, for $6,000. The representatives of the Tyne crew sent a telegram last evening accepting the challenge, provided the race comes off within a week.

Mr. Liddell, who was at Lachine yesterday, bought the Dunston-on-Tyne, the boat in which the champion crew rowed, for $250 in gold. He also bought Hosmith's favorite single-scull boat, the Invermenaugh, for $100.

Speaking of the Tyne crew, one of the Toronto papers says the Tyne crew came to this country with two objects in view—to prove themselves the champions of the world, and to make money—and Friday they started for Lachine, they never doubted of their success, as they had proved themselves champions of England, and some of the Canadian community did not like to see a man like Laird, who had made his money in Canada, and who was looked upon as one of the Canadians, next to passing the judges' box ahead of their countrymen, was the desire of their opponents. They trained secretly, never exhibiting their full powers or best form before a crowd, or giving the public a gust on everything, or connecting them with the betting fraternity. They were "dark men," in every sense of the word. Before any of the race approached, they made every effort to give their backers a chance at long odds. A large number of preposterous stories were started about them. They drank whisky and champagne, they were dissipated, they were crooked, they looked "beefy," in fact they did and looked everything that one had and didn't mention to their chance of winning the race. As a matter of course, the betting ruled round, and the Tyne backers, instead of betting, had the pleasure of taking odds. On Wednesday, 100 to sixty were freely offered on the Tyne's men, and, as the time drew near, the advantage, whose judgment, as yesterday showed, he had been laid out for a "pile" of money—and these arguments that created such a change in the betting.

By telegraph from New York we learned at a late hour last night, we learn that the race between Benforth and Conlter, will take place on this city, and the day set on the 15th of October.

Foreign Financiers on American Roads.

When the London *Investment Circular* published for the information of those who have surplus capital to dispose of, and suspected that the immense railroad schemes and enterprises inaugurated with the market, says that United States bonds are rapidly attaining an equality with consols, it is only a disinterested witness to the good faith of the people of this nation and is refuting some ludicrous misstatements of American Democracy. So far, when it speaks of the Rothschilds and their ten-forty bonds, it is commending without sounding or meaning to do the same thing with the bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and other states.

There is no probability or expectation of the payment of our public debt; on the other hand, the public debt of the United States is regarded in the light of a commercial obligation, for the constant reduction and ultimate payment of which sufficient means of taxation is made and maintained. The same parties that contracted the debt have been reduced to the necessity of paying no more than or perpetuating the burden of public than of private debt. No sooner were gold dollars made payable either by the nation or by the States, than provisions were immediately made for their redemption. The former, contracted in support of the War of Independence, as well as the latter, though in support of the Union, tendering the means of the people, than the present one, were, in time, fully paid. Therefore the bonds of the United States are regarded as the most valuable property ever produced, and many of them wholly paid off. The treasury is now receiving the revenue of many millions annually from their form of government, when united with ample means, which are increasing with each succeeding twenty, is a moral guarantee not only that the interest, but that the principal will at last be paid, notwithstanding its magnitude, be fully paid.

Among the numerous new uses for rubber, is that proposed by Mr. Stephen M. Richards, Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Lines west of the Missouri river, for the purpose of rendering road-bed for railways, by supporting the rails in spring attachments upon rubber bearings an inch and a half thick, so arranged as to receive upon their cross-ties by a patent fastening. Owing to the elasticity of the springing and bearing, the rails, when the force standard was made in the Burgundian Cemetery. The Prussians were here routed and driven in disorder back to the woods, their main body being compelled to evacuate Corbeil at the same time and retreat towards Melun.

This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open. Flying parties of Prussians have succeeded in cutting all the other roads at points more or less remote from Paris, and in every case they caused a proclamation in French to be distributed, announcing that in all working parties attempting to repair the mischief done.

Two Months' Provisions in Paris.

Paris is abundantly provisioned for more than three months. Meat is much cheaper than before the siege began, and meal is cheaper. This results naturally from three causes: The diminution of the number of consumers, over three hundred thousand persons having left Paris during the siege; the saving from the adoption of rigid economy by families and citizens, and from the reorganization under strict discipline, of the commissariat of the troops by Gen. Trochu.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. I. James, M. D., of Hagerstown, is said to be the oldest Methodist preacher in this state. He is in good health for one of his years, and still preaches occasionally. He is the father of Rev. Dr. James, of this city.

Saturday morning a German boy named Muller was run over and killed, a freight train at Meadville, and instantly killed.

Pennsylvania has thirteen thousand organized militia.

A cow at Hay's Hill, Bedford county, has given birth to four calves in less than seven months.

The Union county fair will be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October. We make this announcement because the time was not stated in the general list we published last week.

The Sunbury *Gazette* says that the Shamokin coal shipments for the month of this year were the heaviest ever before made from that region for one month, amounting to 131,332 tons.

Mr. G. B. Bennett, an aged man who lived a secluded life in Williamsport, was found dead in his room Saturday morning. It is supposed he died from old age and physical decay.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* learns that a fiendish act was committed, Monday, 12th instant, upon a young woman named Walter, living near Mifflinburg. It appears that as she was crossing between that place and New Berlin,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 21, 1870.

There is little change to note in the condition of the local discount market. It is much the same as we have reported it during the past week. It is characterized by some that money is working closer, owing to the sharp demand on the market, which usually sets in about this time in the fall season. All first-class paper is readily taken at regular bank rates, and occasionally loans are granted on government bond collateral at about eight per cent. a year. It is more difficult now for the brokers to place second-class paper even at the customary high rates.

—The weakness which gold has exhibited with in the past week has diverted attention to the newer issues of government bonds as less likely to decline under any funding efforts which the government may attempt, should gold, as it threatens, promise to place it within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury at no distant day to exchange some of the outstanding bonds for the five per cents authorized by the last Congress. As a consequence, while the old issues have been quiet and steady, the new ones have improved and were firmer to-day, reflecting in that respect more closely the advance in London.

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62, coupons	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65, coupons	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	107	107	107
Currency 6s	120	120	120

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111½
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113½
U. S. 10-40s	107
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railway	92
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific 6s	111½

—*The coalmen do not expect* of the New York Stock Exchange, says the *Herald*, and the quiet serenity of the upward movement which has been the feature of the market since the "panic," deriving courage from easy money, began to bestir themselves, gave place to a stormy and excited scene to-day under a sudden and sharp raid of a number of leading "bears," whose game has been wholly unexpected, and were, therefore, all the more a surprise to the market. The feeling displayed on the occasion was perhaps its most novel feature, for the bears of Wall street have been put and taunts employed that were equally humorous and sarcastic. Thus when the "bears" were selling Ohio and Mississippi they proclaimed their unbelief in the "Sunday school stocks" in a manner that forced a grim even from the "bull" themselves, and was the jocular reference contained in the designation. Our readers will remember the present season, one hundred and fifty varieties of potatoes, between thirty and forty varieties of wheat, and a large variation of corn.

Boston must look to its laurels. Philadelphia has suddenly "come out strong" as a lecture town. The "star" course there last year is said to have netted the managers $15,000. This year it is understood that Anna Dickinson, the twenty-four leading orators of the land, Emerson Temperance Society, Hon. Wm. Lloyd, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, John Brougham, Curtis, Chapin, Sumner, &c. There are but two lecturers known at home, and the ground floor of the Bucktown and the Logan—but they can't lecture twice in the season.

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A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Open.	Close.	Adv.	Dec.
Hannibal & Hudson	92½	92½		
N. Y. Central scrip	97½	97½		
Erie	37½	38	½	
Reading	98	98		
Fort Wayne	100	100		
Michigan Central	112½	112½		
Illinois Central	132	132		
Cleve. & Pitts	90	90		
Chicago & R. I.	109	109		
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	100	100		
Chic. & Alton	93	93		
Chic. & Alton pf'd	100	100		
Ohio & Miss	30½	30½		
C. C. & I. C.	80	80		
Del. & Lack.	110	110		
Western Union	81½	81½		
Quicksilver	37½	37½		
Pacific Mail	47½	47½		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells Fargo	80	80		
American Express	57½	57½		
United States	64½	64½		
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in September show an increase of $7,500 in the gross and $3,000 in the net. The Pittsburgh Railroad for the second week in September an increase of $11,500.

—The following are the exports of imports at New York at noon during the past week and since the beginning of the year:

	1869.	1868.	1870.
Dry goods	$2,200,409	$2,107,829	$2,230,418
General merchandise	5,314,226	4,168,731	5,133,561
Total for week	$7,514,175	$6,276,560	$7,363,979
Previously	177,182,540	170,999,832	218,405,042
Since Jan. 1	$184,696,715	$177,276,392	$225,769,021

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, September 24, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The market continues to improve steadily, with a fair demand for the leading articles. Extensive preparations are still being made for the fall trade. The leading operators have made up their minds that trade will be active, with a large increased demand over any previous season. The result is they are making their arrangements to that end. Produce—the receipts are increasing with a fair demand for the same, and prices undergone but few changes. These will be found noted in their proper places. Breadstuffs—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Holders are not anxious for a decline at the situation. There is no excitement, still the market favors holders. The leading houses are doing a good business, and the same may be said of the mills, which are running to their full capacity. Groceries—Sugars and coffees are the leading articles for the past two weeks; it will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,607	3,737	7,344
Apples, bbls	1,442	2,092	3,534
Potatoes, bbls	1,442	2,092	3,534
Corn, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Oats, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Wheat, bush	1,000	1,315	1,315
Rye, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Hay, tons	1,000	1,315	1,315
Feed, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Butter, pkgs	1,000	1,315	1,315
Cheese, pkgs	1,000	1,315	1,315
Eggs, doz	1,000	1,315	1,315
Dried fruit, pkgs	1,000	1,315	1,315
Dried fruit, bbls	1,000	1,315	1,315
Sugar, bbls	1,000	1,315	1,315
Coffee, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Other groceries, pkgs	1,000	1,315	1,315

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Dried fruit, bbls	1,000	1,315	1,315
Sugar, bbls	1,000	1,315	1,315
Coffee, sacks	1,000	1,315	1,315
Other groceries, pkgs	1,000	1,315	1,315

—*Wednesday Evening.*—The market has ruled quiet and steady during the past week, with a fair business to be reported. The general demand is mainly from manufacturers, though many are reluctant to purchase, owing to the continued absence of sufficient water power to run their mills. The auction sale of Messrs. Bowman, Brown & Co., on Second street, was well attended by buyers, and the prices realized were about equal to the general expectation. The low grades commanded relatively higher figures than the finer grades, and this fact is attributed to the large demand noticed throughout the country for the former description of fabrics. The sales comprise about 200,000 pounds of fleece in original packages, and the following are the quantities: 1,000 lbs XXX do; 2,000 lbs XX do; 2,000 lbs X do; 1,000 lbs Michigan, and 1,000 lbs Ohio delaine; 2,000 lbs Worsted; 6,000 lbs Canada; 1,000 lbs merino; 6,000 lbs Saxony; 2,000 lbs Canada pulled; 1,000 lbs Ohio pulled; 1,000 lbs Michigan

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Reform meeting in Allegheny on Thursday evening, opening the campaign, was a grand success. In numbers it was fully equal to the most successful of meetings there even in excited political contests; while in the kind of persons who were present, the attention and earnestness manifested by them, and the sympathy shown for the objects of the meeting, it had a significance which even its most determined opponents cannot misinterpret. In this respect it was a demonstration which means a great deal, for it proved that the Reform Movement has a deep hold on the masses, that the solid voters are with it, and that *it is going to triumph.*

Major FARWELL'S speech was in admirable temper and style. There was no gainsaying the reasons he gave why voters should give to the Reform Movement their support; and there was no escaping the exposure of the evils which, if not remedied, will drag the Republican party to ruin. The speech of Mr. DRAVO went straight to the convictions of his listeners. His allusions to Mr. WALTON gave the liveliest satisfaction. This gentleman in putting his points has a happy manner, reinforced by hard logic and perfect acquaintance with his subject. Mr. CARNAHAN'S speech was an effective impromptu effort. The parallel he drew between some of the candidates on the Reform and the so-called "Regular" tickets, had a telling effect.

The meeting was, in common parlance, a great success. At the conclusion an unmannerly attempt was made by a small company of so-called "Regulars" to produce a sensation after the fashion of Democrats sometimes at Republican meetings. We can tell these gentlemen that the Reform movement can stand this conduct if they can.

The campaign has received a most auspicious inauguration. It is not wonderful that the surprise at its unmistakable strength should be universal when we consider how studied have been the attempts to decry it. Henceforth to the close the campaign will be prosecuted with vigor. That it will close with victory for the Reform Movement, we do not for a moment doubt.

GEN. NEGLEY—QUESTION AND ANSWER.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Voter in the Twenty-second Congressional District" asks why we do not support General NEGLEY, and whether, as a faithful representative, he is not deserving of re-election.

We might answer the writer by saying that Major FARW. having been nominated on the Reform Ticket, is entitled to our support, and that we think he would represent us better than General NEGLEY. But it is probable that the writer wishes to know what the objections are to General NEGLEY. Not to specify minutely at this time, we will say that General NEGLEY'S course in Congress, more especially in championing the steamship subsidy scheme to promote Chinese Emigration, has shown that he is more disposed to devote himself to objects for making money out of the country than to the immediate interests of his constituents. These schemes are sometimes by the owners of vessels of broken down steamship lines, and sometimes by speculators, who, when they get up a sufficient number of millions of land, and a sufficient number of millions of money voted to them, are sure to make a good thing, and can afford to go to a good deal of expense to put their bills through Congress. It is notorious that men are willing to risk considerable in undertaking to get such subsidy bills through. General NEGLEY, no doubt, feels a great interest in reviving American commerce in this way, but his constituents don't. What possible intent General NEGLEY'S constituents have in establishing and supporting a grand "Oriental steamship" line between California, Australia, Japan, China and San Francisco, it is not easy to perceive. Why he should become the champion of this scheme while other members of Congress refuse to do so, and why it would be a good thing to increase the facilities for introducing the Chinese among us and thus facilitate the solution of the labor question in this country, we are not bound to express an opinion. General NEGLEY has undertaken to make capital out of his championship of American commerce in this connection. His constituents would have been better satisfied had he given his attention to the commerce of the Ohio river. The speech which he has circulated on the "Revival of American Commerce" is doubtless a production of rare ability, but he is not its author, nor was it ever delivered by him, or any one else, on the floor of Congress. Leave was granted to him to print in the *Congressional Globe* a speech, and this is the speech. It was prepared by the subsidy men as a part of their scheme. Gen. NEGLEY was selected to stand as its author. In this connection it may be stated that the publication of undelivered speeches of this kind has cost the country during the past year an immense sum. At the present we will say that in this particular instance the scheme is a swindle, the publication of the speech under the pretence that it was the production of General NEGLEY and that it was delivered by him as a member of Congress, was a fraud, and the whole transaction discreditable to him, and calculated to raise grave suspicions.

For the present we will extend the answer to our correspondent no further, and will conclude by saying that we desire a Representative for the Twenty-second District who will have no thought of making more money out of his position than is in his salary, and will devote himself to the promotion of the interests of his constituents.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

It cannot be denied that taxation in Allegheny county, which for years has been continually going up, has come to be a great burden on the people. It would be freely borne, however, if a sufficient reason could be shown. The fact is, there is no cause but extravagance and wastefulness.

We will not now undertake to say what proportion of the taxes comes from excessive salaries, exorbitant fees, useless jobs and wasteful contracts, originated by persons who rely upon getting a living off the public. We can safely say that the proportion is considerable. There is not a farmer in the county who has given attention to the subject, but is convinced that there is a nest of politicians here in Pittsburgh who have no other business than politics, by which we mean the parcelling out the offices generally among themselves, and running conventions that they may not miss their game. We would not be understood as saying that all who are connected with our county offices are open to the charge of jobbery, for we know very well that some there are who are faithful and valuable public servants. But they are never found "setting up" conventions to keep in office, and are never found in Rings of any kind.

Nevertheless there is nothing more true than that there exists a Ring who, by managing conventions, divide among themselves a considerable share of the offices. Some of them in a few years have grown rich on excessive salaries and exorbitant fees, and others there are who expect to do equally as well. These private fortunes, acquired in a few years, come out of the tax payers, who in the past few years have paid not less than a QUARTER OR A MILLION OF DOLLARS more than would have been fair compensation. We are for paying good salaries, especially to those who perform important duties and incur great responsibility; but we are not in favor of paying ten and fifteen and even twenty thousand dollars when one-half would be liberal.

It is a practical question for the tax payers of Allegheny county to decide. It is now fairly before them. The Reform movement affords them an opportunity to decide it.

The extravagances, extortions and high salaries of the past cannot be remedied now; but the future can be protected. Now is the time to say whether or not a quarter of a million of dollars shall be saved in the next five years.

The office holders' clique—those who principally have participated in this extraordinary bounty, are before the people with a full ticket for the offices to be filled at the next election. On it are familiar names, which of themselves would instruct these tax payers if they want to reform their evils, how to act. But back of it are the old set of wire pullers, the jobbers, contractors, the Court House and other rings—the office-holding brigade who, though they are trying to keep out of sight just at present, are only waiting to divide the plunder.

On the other hand is the Reform Republican ticket, composed of new men, not one of them an office seeker, all upright and capable. The ticket is pledged to cut down the salaries, and to do whatever can be done to reduce taxation. Back of it are the solid Republicans of the county—tax payers, and the great mass of community who believe that it is necessary to observe both Economy and Honesty in public affairs.

Tax payers of Allegheny county! which ticket will you take?

GENERAL NEGLEY ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The "organ" does not deny, nor can it deny, that General NEGLEY'S pet measure in Congress is the grand "Oriental Steamship" scheme, for promoting Chinese emigration, and to which it is proposed to give some millions of acres of lands. He has selected it as a measure on which to spend his energies and influence,—rather, he has been selected to stand sponsor for it in the House of Representatives.

What reasons or considerations there are in the case, we will not now discuss, remarking simply that General NEGLEY'S interest in the subject must have been of a recent origin, and not based on considerations relating to the welfare of his constituents.

The originators of the scheme have supported an influential lobby in Washington, and considerable sums of money are known to have been expended in their interest; and some have been so uncharitable as to charge that General NEGLEY is a paid advocate of the scheme, whereby he has been able during the late session to give expensive banquets and live quite beyond what any known means of his own would authorize. To refer to these things would perhaps be not strictly within the line we have laid down of examining freely and discussing openly the acts of a Representative; yet it is difficult to leave them out altogether from such a discussion.

Gen. NEGLEY is before his constituents as the champion of Chinese emigration. We prefer to believe that he holds that it is wise to introduce Chinese labor into our mills and factories, because it is cheaper, and as a practical solution of the labor question as we have it presented in Pittsburgh. In this light he stands in the present canvass, and he does not attempt to evade the issue. No word of defense is ventured in his behalf. The "Oriental" or Chinese Emigration Bill is his platform. As the champion of a subsidy scheme which in its operation would eventually displace the men who now fill our mills and factories and fill their places with Chinese, he is asking the support of these same workmen.

THE Reform Ticket appeals for support to the sober-thinking, responsible voters. The Movement is in their interests—and of everything valuable in community. The complaint has long been that our politics were corrupt and growing more so; that large majorities had made our political managers not only careless as to their own actions, but contemptuous of the complaints of those on whom the wrongs most heavily fell. These complaints, as every one knows, are well founded. The necessary result of the long possession of almost undisputed power in the hands of a few men is degeneracy, imprudence and extravagant corruption. Under such a rule the community that pays the taxes, to which the effect of bad legislation, oppressive exactions, gross mismanagement, intrigue and corruption comes directly home, cannot be expected always to be patient and uncomplaining. The complaints natural to such a state of things have found expression in the Reform Movement. Its embodiment is the Reform Ticket. The only reason yet ventured why Republicans should not support it is that it is not "regular;" so that to be "regular" the party and community must bear whatever imperious, unscrupulous leaders may see fit to impose on them, support the candidates they set up and applaud whatever they do. From such a rule the Reformers have taken an appeal to the people. They go directly before them asking the support of the moral sense of voters of every class. This appeal raises a question of much interest. It is no more nor less than what is right, what is necessary for the general welfare. They count on the support of such a community as this, even though they be tabooed by the leaders and cliques that have provoked the rebellion as irregular. It comes home to the conscience and interest of every voter. What shall be the answer to the question; which way shall the issue be decided?

THE business community knew how difficult it has been in past years to have their interests properly attended to at Harrisburg; how continually these interests have been trifled with by schemes hatched nobody knows precisely by whom, and "put through" by means nobody can say precisely what, though few doubt. Generally has it been the case if meritorious legislation was needed, an agent had to be employed to attend to it; and, shameful as it is, a little, or a good deal of money had to be paid. We cannot instruct this community in regard to these things. They are understood perfectly by all classes. What we propose now is to ask whether the community is disposed to remedy this evil? Out of those and kindred wrongs has grown the Reform Movement. The character of the Reform Ticket is the best pledge that men could give of their intention, a better guaranty they could not give of what will be the result if it is elected. It is of little moment to those who have brought the ticket out, compared to the stake which community as a whole has, whether it succeed or not. They have simply created the opportunity to apply the remedy which all agree is so much needed. We think they deserve the hearty thanks of all who have a stake in society for what they have done and what they are doing, and they do not permit themselves to doubt what will be the result of their efforts. Knowing that there is an intelligence and honesty among men which can at all times be relied on to promote what is right and needful, they expect with entire confidence the support and co-operation which will crown their endeavors with complete success. Shall they be disappointed?

IT is undeniable that when the Reform Movement was started, it was retorted that if our manufacturers and mechanics gave it countenance those who style themselves "Regulars" would organize on the free trade platform and punish them for so doing. Although this idea was not openly acted on, it betrayed the spirit of the leaders who have undertaken to whip in manufacturers and mechanics to the support of their ticket. One might safely infer that the whippers in would find their job a difficult one—quite as difficult as that of whipping in tax payers they have been robbing of tens of thousands of dollars every year. Our information is that those far they have not succeeded well. So also of the Coal and River interests. When the Reform Ticket was pointed to as just to these great interests, the reply was: "Let them go to"—anywhere but a good place, if those connected with them see fit to encourage the Reformers. These interests also are expected to submit to the whipping in process and follow the "regular" lead in support of a ticket which ignores them totally. Just as long as these things are submitted to will there be no improvement. Let there be a little irregular work done now and we can begin to hope for better things, but not before. We rejoice in being able to say that this work will be done, and that, too, right earnestly.

IT is estimated that not half of the members of the so-called "Regular" Committee will support the ticket of the so-called "Regular" Convention. That Committee is already infected with the feeling that leads the great body of the voters to declare their intention to vote some part of the whole of the Reform ticket. The truth is, the intention is universal, and it is not surprising that so-called "Regular" compromising should fall into line. On all nineteen the Reform ticket is conceded to be the best ever presented to the voters of Allegheny. For once we have honest and capable men up—a ticket concerning which there is not the slightest taint which attaches to Rings or other corrupt combinations. So unusual an opportunity to place good men in office the voters of the county are not likely to leave unimproved.

GENERAL NEGLEY'S CHINESE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Governor GEARY'S speech in Birmingham, Tuesday evening, in the course of which he dealt some heavy blows on the heads of the Chinese—in other words, spoke plainly and forcibly against the systematic introduction of Chinese laborers to drive out those who now fill our workshops and mills—was one of those coincidences in connection with General NEGLEY'S candidacy for Congress which can be accounted for only on the ground of the eternal fitness of things! General NEGLEY, as has been shown, was at the last session of Congress the champion of the "ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," to which it was proposed to give almost countless millions of acres of land, the design being to encourage Chinese emigration to this country. It is true that Gen. NEGLEY'S fanciful idea was to "revive American Commerce," but it was to be on the "Oriental" plan, which meant nothing more or less than the introduction of "Oriental" people, Chinese laborers, into this country—the very thing which Governor GEARY denounced with so much emphasis.

Why a steamship line to China and Japan, if not to bring in emigrants? When the "Oriental" bill made its appearance in the House of Representatives from the hands of Gen. NEGLEY, it was reported all *over the country that the "encouragement of emigration from China"* was the object expressed in its title. We have German and other European steamship lines, and one of the great objects and sources of patronage is the bringing of emigrants to this country. Without this business they could not live; and the bringing of emigrants from China is the leading idea of Gen. NEGLEY'S bill.

Our Representative has been very conspicuous as the champion of this and other schemes of subsidy. Precisely how many millions of acres of land he proposes to give we have not counted up,—that is left for another time. We wish to do him no wrong, cast no unjust reflections; but we must say that Gen. NEGLEY'S habits of living in Washington last winter, his expensive banquets he gave, with wine bills amounting to many hundreds of dollars—which we refer to with reluctancy—these things, in connection with other circumstances which we will not refer to now, are, to say the least, suggestive.

—We agree with Governor GEARY, that we want no organized introduction of Chinese labor into this country, no such means for driving our own laborers from their workshops or any of the avocations, and we want no one to represent us here who will encourage such means, however much he may profess love for our own people and admiration for the laborer and mechanic especially—when a candidate wants votes!

SHOULD General NEGLEY'S "Oriental Steamship Company" bill pass next winter, it would not be long till we would see the pigtailers—"Orientals," as the General would speak of them—among us. It certainly would be a novel thing to see them in our rolling mills, nail factories, foundries and workshops, taking the places at less than half the pay of those who now occupy these hives of industry. Precisely why General NEGLEY should take such an interest in the "Oriental Company" it is not easy to conceive, unless it arises from the fact that he is known to take in the labor question—a problem to which, when last running, he promised to turn his attention, and on the solution of which the "Oriental Steamship Company" bill may be regarded as the result of his reflection. We can readily conceive that not all his constituents will fall in with his plan at once, but he doubtless will be able to convince them that whatever are their prejudices for the moment against the introduction of JOHN CHINAMAN, after they have come to see the thing work they will be convinced that his plan is the best and the "Oriental Steamship Company" a good thing. That the experiment may have a fair trial, the General only asks that he be sent to Congress for a second term, in which time he will be able to "put the bill through."

FELIX C. NEGLEY makes the statement that he received no money or other consideration for withdrawing from the contest with EBBETT for the Assessorship. We do not know that any one has said that he did. The main point remains untouched, to-wit: that EBBETT and FELIX were opposing candidates; that Gen. NEGLEY gave his indorsement to FELIX, whereupon there was a row and EBBETT proceeded in haste to Washington; that the thing was "fixed up" by outside parties, whereby the General's indorsement was transferred to EBBETT and the appointment obtained. At the time there was considerable talk about the consideration; and since, down to the present, there has been and still is, much talk in quarters not unfriendly to the parties about advances, and an assessment on federal officers to cover the same. "It was not 'DON' CAMERON, but a Pittsburgher who put up the needful," was the knowing remark of a knowing individual of the Ring ilk. And still the question is, and still will the question be, why the change from FELIX to EBBETT, and out of what has grown the almost common talk on the subject, as has been indicated?

IN his letter to the Reform Committee "Deacon" WHITE expressed the hope and belief that "the August Convention" would adopt a course that would harmonize the Republican party. The "Deacon" thus in advance virtually gave his assent to the general verdict that the Convention, failing to do its duty in this respect, the Reformers stand justified and that no course is left to Republican voters but to support the Reform ticket. Mr. WHITE clearly indicated his belief that "the August Convention" ought to take a fair share of the Reform ticket, at the very least throw the old set overboard, take up new men and, if possible, present a ticket composed of as good men as the Reformers had done. In view of the fact that "the August Convention" not only spurned all offers that would harmonise the party but put up nearly the whole of the old set, it would be interesting to know what he thinks of the wisdom displayed and what he has to say why the people should not pitch the so-called "Regular" ticket overboard.

NOTHING is more common than to hear "Regulars" lamenting the weakness of their ticket, more especially the legislative nominees. The leaders themselves will not deny that the ticket is weak, from head to foot. They give no reason why the "better men" they promised were not nominated; they only say that now that the ticket has been nominated it must be supported. To clench the argument they fall back on the promises contained in their resolutions. Although the candidates are confessedly poor, their resolutions are fair. Now a faction that could or would not redeem the pledges solemnly and repeatedly made to throw overboard the old hacks and put up "better men," will not be very likely to redeem their paper pledges, and cannot be trusted. While attempting to excuse themselves for not keeping one set of promises they make new ones, and ask to be taken on these fresh promises. When reproached with having violated pledges not a month old concerning candidates, they reply by saying what fine new ones they have been on the resolutions. An intelligent people cannot be gulled in this way.

MILES HUMPHREYS, last winter, was the special champion of BERGNER'S *Legislative Record*, everywhere conceded to be the greatest swindle that has been perpetrated on the State in many years. The year before BERGNER drew from the State Treasury $55,000. Last winter he set up the "pins" for renewing the contract, and HUMPHREYS was his champion in the House. The job failed miserably, HUMPHREYS and a few others having placed themselves squarely on the record in its favor. The voters should understand that no influence had this *Record* business become that not many of the "old stagers" even dared favor its continuance. HUMPHREYS was one of the few who had the requisite amount of the peculiar kind of courage not only to vote for the swindle but to openly champion it on the floor. It only remains to be added that HUMPHREYS is asking a re-election.

WHERE the Democracy think it will pay them to make free trade speeches, their speakers exhibit a sheet of pasteboard upon which they have arranged a number of samples of dry goods, after the manner of jobbing houses, and under each is printed the gold value of the same abroad, and also the figures which represent the increase in price to laboring classes on account of the Radical Tariff. Nothing is said, however, of the prices that these foreigners will charge when they have broken down American competition and have the trade all to themselves. Admitting, what is not correct, that we are charged exorbitant and oppressive prices by home manufacturers, is not all the money still in the country and doing everybody more good than if it had gone across the ocean into foreign coffers? But dry goods is generally a luxury, and a country's wealth depends more on its iron manufactures, and on this point let *The Ironmonger* of London, speaking to English tradesmen, testify:

> "We are running a great risk in England of being beaten by America in the manufacture of axes, shovels, hoes and other implements of the kind. The American axe, both cast and rolled, is fully up to the mark of the best English; in fact, to such a degree that it is not only supplanting our products, but in *every shape of tool it is being largely exported to the Continent*. American hoes are also driving our's out, and their medium cutlery of all kinds is cheaper and better than any manufactured here."

THE "organ" has intimated that Mr. WALTON wants to go to Harrisburg to make money. As the salary of a member is barely sufficient to pay expenses, the "organ" must mean to intimate that Mr. WALTON would, if he had a chance, make money by selling himself, or in some such way. The idea is too ridiculous for a serious thought. But how is it with General NEGLEY, as a candidate for Congress? If the "organ" will insist on provoking the inquiry, there should be no complaint in case it is thoroughly prosecuted. It is useless to disguise that General NEGLEY'S name is associated with subsidies in a manner that is calculated to injure him before the people; and into these things, so far as they form a part of his course as Representative, it is entirely proper to inquire. Concerning Mr. WALTON, the "organ" is equally at liberty to pursue its inquiries.

THE office-holders' Ring, through their "organ," have selected Mr. WALTON for their special opposition. This is altogether natural. There exists the best reasons in the world why he should have their special enmity. Last winter Mr. WALTON made an effort to have local salaries reduced and exorbitant fees cut off, which if done would materially reduce the taxes and remove from our local politics a prolific source of corruption. The enmity of the office-holding clique to Mr. WALTON is consistent—a necessary consequence. The sum total of their politics is the offices, fat salaries, jobs. Whoever interferes with these must be put down as a traitor. Any effort in the Republican party to remedy these evils is stigmatized as an "irregular," and opposed to its success. If Economy, Honesty and Reform are "irregular," then the voters of Allegheny are going to show themselves the most irregular of any ever yet heard of.

IT is about time that the Ring Committeemen and managers of the Office Holders' Clique should cease to annoy Reform Republicans with their whining appeals to hypercritical professions. As indications of the alarm which is felt the "Regulars" camp we can understand their tactics, and Reformers should regard these approaches in no other light than as the certain sign of conscious weakness. "I can tell you" said a speaker in the "Regular" committee meeting on Tuesday last, "the Reform ticket is going to be elected unless we do something." We can tell them that nothing they can do will save them. Cease your whining, gentlemen, and prepare to go off decently.

GEN. NEGLEY, RUSSELL ERRETT and FELIX C. NEGLEY have appeared before the public with a card relative to the appointment of Assessor, wherein they deny many things not charged, and avoid altogether the material point that Gen. NEGLEY'S indorsement, whereon the appointment was obtained, was transferred from FELIX to ERRETT as the result of a negotiation. They deny that certain persons paid any money or gave a check. Now we charge that ROBERT W. MACKEY gave a $2,000 check, which was paid at the Allegheny National Bank, and that FELIX C. MACKEY got the money.

SPEAKING of the Fair and horses: We understand that General NEGLEY has recently purchased a fine team out of an Allegheny stable for $800 cash. We do not know that any one has said that he did. The main point remains untouched, to-wit: that ERRETT and FELIX were opposing candidates; that Gen. NEGLEY gave his indorsement to FELIX, whereupon there was a row and ERRETT proceeded in haste to Washington; that the thing was "fixed up" by outside parties, whereby the General's indorsement was transferred to ERRETT and the appointment obtained. At the time there was considerable talk about the consideration; and since, down to the present, there has been and still is, much talk in quarters not unfriendly to the parties about advances, and an assessment on federal officers to cover the same. "It was not 'DON' CAMERON, but a Pittsburgher who put up the needful," was the knowing remark of a knowing individual of the Ring ilk. And still the question is, and still will the question be, why the change from FELIX to ERRETT, and out of what has grown the almost common talk on the subject, as has been indicated?

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HON. JOSEPH WALTON AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have been a passive observer of the controversy between the two Republican tickets. Hitherto I have taken no part in it, and should not now, but for the persecuting spirit manifested by the *Gazette* towards Mr. Walton. He attacks upon him are of a malignant kind, betraying hatred so deep that truth is disregarded, and any fabrication is coined that the most ferocious hatred can suggest. To see one of our most enterprising and useful citizens thus assailed naturally excites a disposition to inquire into facts, and expose the injustice that is attempted to be perpetrated.

A formidable array of charges is set forth in the *Gazette* of Wednesday, not one of which, on investigation, but will be found to be a sham, recklessly invented to wrong and destroy. I have ascertained this to be their true character after a patient examination. I will take them one by one, as they appear in the *Gazette* styles "the biggest job of the session," which it denominates "the act extending the credit of the State of Pennsylvania to the Internationals-Shoddy Company, lately chartered by the State of New Jersey." After thus falsifying the title, it proceeds to misstate the purport of the bill thus; "This bill proposed that the State should indorse the bonds of this company to enable it to build from ship-building yards upon the Delaware River, suitable for the defense of the coast of New Jersey.

Take this bill as the *Gazette* represents it and it would have been a gross dereliction of duty in any member to support it. I thought if Mr. Walton had voted for such a bill he deserved to be cut off from all further support from his people. I found the page in the House journal (3,011) referred to by the *Gazette*, and bill 1,588 on the House file; but so entirely different was the character of the bill from the representation of it given by the *Gazette*, that I took the book on the 10th inst., evidently short the pusher of his boat, named Heacock, killing him instantly.

A man named James Kelly, from Bristol, Penna., induced a young girl, named Anna Cann, also a resident of that place, to accompany him to Trenton, N. J., on Friday last, with the avowed intention of marrying her, which he failed to do. They went to a hotel on Bridge street, where he represented her as his wife, and took a room. On Monday the girl's friends went to Trenton and procured the arrest of Kelly, who, being a married man, has a wife living. Kelly was confined from his room about three o'clock in the morning and arrested. Miss Cann is only eighteen years of age, and respectably connected.

The Montgomery *Ledger* states that a monster well twenty-four feet in diameter and about thirty-seven feet in depth is being dug on the premises of the Pottstown Iron Company, east of the borough. The water from the river Schuylkill (from which the works are supplied) when impregnated with earth and other foreign matter, as is the case at times, has been found to operate very disadvantageously to the boilers, thereby occasioning considerable loss, and this well is being sunk in order that a plentiful supply of pure water may be insured at all times for use in the company's works.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: "Game of all kinds is getting very scarce in Berks. Our rivers and creeks are getting pretty well fished out. There is probably not a covey of partridges in the county. Woodcock are exceedingly rare. As a meagre compensation for this dearth of game, we have had visitations of wild pigeons for the last couple of weeks, and considerable sport has been engaged. They are for sale in our markets at from fifty to four cents per dozen. Every day we saw large flocks of red birds feeding along the marshes on the Tulpehocken, but the ever-watchful gunners were making sad havoc among them. As for fish, every day scores of persons may be seen, and with rod, line and net, and the wonder is that any are left. Until this fishing fever abates to some extent, we cannot expect to see many specimens of the finny tribe."

Of the drought in that region of the State the Scranton *Republican* says: "The scarcity of water was never known to be so great in our city and vicinity as at present. Not within quite a hundred years ago, as now. Streams are almost every where dried up, meadow land and pasture lots parched, wells as dry as "the remaining bones of Egypt's mummies." Very many of the coal works and crackers have been compelled to stop work because the necessary water to feed the engines could not be obtained through the ordinary channels. However, coal was pushed forward with spirit, it could go no further than Honesdale for the reason that the canal is closed, and has not been filled sufficiently to float a single boat. The Lehigh river was never known to be so low as now. The Susquehanna can now be crossed on foot at almost any point without wetting a foot. Leggett's creek, which somewhat resembles a mill race in the Notch. In case of a fire the reservoirs would soon be exhausted, and it becomes a question how the city is to be supplied with water from this source to use care and economy in the management of hydrant and water pipes.

Here we have a couple of condensed lectures in favor of temperance: Isaac Wagner, of New Orleans, got more liquor aboard than he could balance under, toppled over into the river and was drowned. Francis W. Franklin, of Philadelphia, was a man of passionate temper, and fond of strong drink. On Wednesday of last week he quarreled with his wife, chased her off, and then blew himself through the head, dying within three minutes.

Peter Switchrath, of Moreland county, was thrown from a wagon, on Monday last, and probably fatally injured.

The grading of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad has been let at $41,000 and work has already begun. They expect to have it completed and cars running on it before Christmas.

A few days since Mrs. Klingensmith, of Iowin Station, fainted and fell into a deep well. She was rescued by a gentleman who happened to be near.

A lad of fourteen, named Lundy, residing in Scranton, attempted to jump on to a coal train on Saturday last, fell and was killed instantly.

A man named James Kelly, from Bristol, Penna., induced a young girl, named Anna Cann, also a resident of that place, to accompany him to Trenton, N. J., on Friday last, with the avowed intention of marrying her which he failed to do. They went to a hotel on Bridge street, where he represented her as his wife, and took a room. On Monday the girl's friends went to Trenton and procured the arrest of Kelly, who, being a married man, has a wife living. Kelly was confined from his room about three o'clock in the morning and arrested. Miss Cann is only eighteen years of age, and respectably connected.

The Connellsville *Argus* says: Ben Howett, a miner on Coal Hill, deliberately shot himself in the other day because he could not get his pay. He went out in front of his boarding house, set the muzzle of a loaded gun to his breast, pulled the trigger with his foot, fell on it and down, and with his foot fired the gun off. He never got his pay. The man had been drinking.

The Erie *Republican* says: Erie county boasts this year of the largest crop of farm produce that has been raised in this county for years. The cry comes up in the same tones, and if the farmers don't feel happy it is because they are the most ungrateful set of mortals in the world.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says: The income of J. S. McCray, of Petroleum Centre, from his "old homestead," is five dollars a minute, night and day.

On the 10th inst., in Allegheny township, Cambria county, a man named John Barkey, while engaged in pumping a quantity of water now to the floor beneath, dropped the pitchfork he was using into the bay and then stepped down to the pit. His unfortunate wife struck full upon the handle of the fork, which was sharp at the end and remained in a perpendicular position. The handle struck her abdomen and inflicted so severe injuries that life has departed of.

The Uniontown *American Standard* tells this little story: A daughter of Esquire Frazee had the diptheria about a year ago, and has not spoken above a whisper since until a few days ago, when she went to live with a family by the name of Critchfield. Mr. Critchfield, thinking a fright would do her good, took her out in the yard, fired in a shiff, and called for help, screamed loudly and has been able to talk audibly ever since.

Work on the new rolling mill to be erected in Greenville has been commenced and will be pushed forward with vigor.

The man Richard Palmer, who shot and killed a young man boarding with him some time ago in Columbia county, near Ashland, during a fit of jealousy, has been convicted of manslaughter in the Columbia County Court.

Abraham Snyder, of Mercer county, was killed by a falling tree on the 9th inst. The tree contained a swarm of bees, and in cutting out down for the honey. After being sawed nearly off, a prop was set against the tree and a few blows administered on the opposite side with an axe. Young Snyder started to run when the tree falling in the opposite direction from that he supposed, struck him on the back of the skull and crushing one of his legs below the knee in a most frightful manner.

Major Henry T. Beslver, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, has left a will. His estate and possessions are to fall into the hands of his family, excepting ten thousand dollars, which, by the language of the will, is bequeathed "to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, of which I am a member, to pay off any mortgage or ground rents that may be the same, or to dispose of the said sum of $10,000 as the troop may see fit."

On Monday morning of last week, Capt. Mark McLaughlin, of Cresson, suddenly fell dead in his garden while digging potatoes. He had been in bad health for several weeks prior, but his life was not thought to be in immediate danger. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of his death. He was a whole-souled man, and all who knew the "Captain"—and their name is legion—will sincerely mourn his sudden death.

The following tribute to a noble woman is taken from the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*: "It is eminently proper that women should record the doings and sufferings of sister-women in the cause of humanity. It is with great pride and pleasure that we hold up to public honor and esteem the name of Mrs. Mary Riddle. This good woman (an elegant and accomplished lady) lost a friend on board the fever, which has been so fatal at the Lazaretto. Upon visiting that place to attend the funeral of her friend, found it a fitting place to be in the greatest confusion, and the Italian and Irish nurses and other subordinates were all utterly demoralized and in a state of anarchy and rebellion against the imprudent and authoritative. This lady, who had an aged mother and little children; yet, with a heroism and devotion, at once lofty and isolated—never excelled—she resolved to remain there, and, if possible, bring order out of chaos. This she did, taking the command of a number of mercenaries, hastily placed there by the Board of Health, most of them unfit even for cooking for over thirty persons, ordering, administering and rendering herself invaluable in every way. She remained there until she thought the danger was over, and then returned home. Not long after her family, bearing with her the seeds of that fatal terrible disease, and in a few days she was struck down with it, and for a time her life was despaired of. Happily, however, she is now convalescent. Miss Cann is only eighteen years of age, and respectably connected.

The Montgomery *Ledger* states that a monster well twenty-four feet in diameter and about thirty-seven feet in depth is being dug on the premises of the Pottstown Iron Company, east of the borough. The water from the river Schuylkill (from which the works are supplied) when impregnated with earth and other foreign matter, as is the case at times, has been found to operate very disadvantageously to the boilers, thereby occasioning considerable loss, and this well is being sunk in order that a plentiful supply of pure water may be insured at all times for use in the company's works.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says: A distressing disaster, resulting in the horrible death of a youth, George F. Helen, aged five years, and the destruction of a barn, containing a large stock of grain, occurred on the farm of George T. Isaacs, near Bustleton, on Thursday afternoon. The youth, a grandson of Mr. Isaacs, managed to get hold of some matches, and went to the barn, where he sat down in a straw pile. It was supposed that he playfully struck the lucifer—firing the straw and barn. The building was consumed. Among the ruins was found the body of the little victim burned to a crisp shapeless beyond recognition.

Wm. Miller, of Blairsville, a brakeman on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, while attempting to get up from the bumper of a car on which he was sitting, while the cars were in motion, caught hold of the hand bar, which broke off, precipitating him under the cars. He was most frightfully crushed and killed but a few hours.

STATE NEWS.

York has a population of 11,012.

Building associations exist in nearly every town along the Lehigh Valley.

Carlisle has a population of 6,630, an increase of 966 over 1860. The females beat the males over five hundred.

The apple and fruit crop generally turn out well this year. The fruit crop in Reading and vicinity has seldom been finer than it is this year.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* regrets to say that Governor Packer's health still continues in a very critical condition, and that scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery. Very few persons are admitted to his room.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan Dorn of Sparta, Crawford county, recently celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of wedded life, by the assembling of all their descendants, children and grandchildren, numbering in all twenty-six persons, the oldest, the parents, seventy-two and sixty-eight years, and the youngest three months, at the old homestead.

The Butler *Eagle* made its appearance in a new dress last week, and enlarged to thirty-six columns. It is now a very fine looking, well conducted journal.

Manch Chunk was thrown into a great excitement recently over the report of a child having been murdered by one of the inmates of the eminent citizens. A *post mortem* examination of the dead body of the infant revealed the fact that it was stuffed with sawdust.

Erie stands eighth in the list of lake cities, those having a larger population being Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo and Oswego.

The Mercantile Library Association of Sharon has engaged the following lecturers for the coming season: Olive Logan, Anna E. Dickinson, Phebe, Anna E. Murdock, Charles Sumner, the Fat Contributor, and Josh Billings.

It is reported that Thomas J. Clayton, Esq., of South Chester, while gunning for rail near Marcus Hook on the 10th inst., accidentally shot the pusher of his boat, named Heacock, killing him instantly.

A sailor fell from the maintop-yard of the bark Lotus, a distance of eighty feet, into the harbor at Erie, the other day, and was rescued uninjured.

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